S & A - Outlook

Southern Regional Research Laboratory
New Orleans, Louisiana
December 29, 1951

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

CONSUMER INCOME NEAR RECORD LEVELS; DEMAND STRONG FOR FARM PRODUCTS

The flow of income to consumers continues relatively stable near record levels, supported mainly by increasing defense activity and business expenditures for new plant and equipment. With generally strong demand for farm products, the index of prices received by farmers has risen gradually since September. Farm production costs also have gone up slightly. Price gains in response to reductions in prospective output of some crops and seasonal price increases for several crops and dairy products more than offset lower prices for meat animals, citrus fruits, corn, chickens and wool in November. As a result, average prices received by farmers rose 2 percent during the month ending November 15.

The Demand and Price Situation, November 30, 1951.

JANUARY-NOVEMBER FARMERS' CASH RECEIPTS 15 PERCENT MORE THAN LAST YEAR

Farmers' cash receipts from marketings during January-November of this year totaled approximately 30 billion dollars, or 15 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1950. The total volume of farm products sold so far this year was slightly larger than last, and prices averaged about 15 percent higher. The increase in average prices of farm products is closely in line with increases that have occurred in prices of nonfarm commodities.

The Farm Income Situation, October-November 1951

1951 FEATURES RECORD OUTTURN OF OILSEEDS; OTHER CROP YIELDS LARGE

The large 1951 volume of crops results from fairly large production for a large number of important crops, as production records were set for only a few--rice, grapes, hops, and truck crops for processing. Outturn of soybeans has been exceeded only once previously. Crops much larger than average include cotton and cottonseed; flaxseed and sugarcane were nearly average; while the outturn of peanuts and sweetpotatoes were well below average. Crop production, as reported by the Crop Reporting Board is given in table 1.

Table 1.- Annual summary of crop production, 1951

Crop	Acreage harvested 1/				Production 1/		
	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Unit	Average 1940-49	1950	1951
	Thousands						
Cotton lint	21,622	17,843	26,698	Bales	12,030	10,012	15,290
Cottonseed	-	-	-	Tons	4,900	4,105	6,186
Rice	1,507	1,620	1,947	Bags 2/	31,431	38,689	43,805
Peanuts picked and threshed	2,923	2,264	1,990	Lb.	2,016,962	2,021,730	1,595,025
Flaxseed	3,919	4,090	3,904	Bu.	37,186	40,236	33,802
Soybeans for beans	9,348	13,814	13,211	Bu.	178,567	299,279	280,512
Sweetpotatoes	666	492	308	Bu.	61,148	49,825	28,278
Tung nuts	-	-	-	Tons	36.3	36.5	55.5

1/ 1950 data for all crops except seeds are revised on the basis of the 1950 Census of Agriculture, covering crop acreages and production for 1949. The 10-year averages, except for cotton, are not revised.
2/ Bag of 100 pounds.

COTTON LINT

NATIONAL COTTON GOAL OF 16 MILLION BALES FOR 1952 ANNOUNCED

A National cotton production goal of 16 million bales for the 1952 crop was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture along with a suggested acreage of 28 million acres. The 1952 price support level for upland cotton was set at 90 percent of parity as of the beginning of the marketing year (August 1, 1952), the maximum permitted under existing legislation.

Weekly Cotton Market Review, Dec. 7, 1951

NOVEMBER COTTON CONSUMPTION, SPINDLE HOURS DECREASE; STOCKS AND SPINDLE HOURS UP

Domestic mill consumption averaged 37,500 bales per working day in the four-week period ended December 1, 1951. This compares with a daily rate of 36,600 bales for the preceding five weeks and 40,800 in November 1950. Domestic mills consumed a total of 731,000 bales in November bringing the total for the first four months of this season to 3,112,000 bales. This compares with 3,617,000 bales in the corresponding four months last season and 2,869,000 two years ago. If the daily rate for November were to be maintained for the remainder of the season, the 1951-52 total would be about 9,550,000 bales. Consumption totaled 10,509,000 bales last season and 8,851,000 two years ago.

During November, cotton system spinning spindles operated at 125.4 percent of capacity compared with 124.1 percent for October and 143.2 percent for November a year ago.

Table 2.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	November 1951 1/	October 1951 2/	September 1951 1/	November 1950 2/
Consumption:				
Aggregate, bales	730,817	905,000	722,004	1,008,872
Average per working day, bales	37,478	36,600	37,026	41,178
On hand, 1,000 bales	7,374	6,806	4,391	8,828
Active spindle hours, billions	9.05	11.4	9.2	13.0
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/	125.4	124.1	127.8	143.2

1/ Based on 4-week period.
2/ Based on 5-week period.
3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.
From Bureau of the Census reports.

RAW COTTON CONTINUES HIGHER; FABRICS AND MILL MARGINS DECLINE

The delivered at mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on December 15 rose slightly to 43.32 cents per pound, and stood only 121 points below the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton averaged 70.12 cents, more than 2 cents more than the price for October, and 22.76 cents below that of November a year ago. Mill margins, or the spread between the price of a pound of cotton and its approximate cloth equivalent, narrowed still further to 28.72 cents in November, compared with 31.20 cents the previous month and 50.21 cents in the same month a year ago.

COTTON LINT

NATIONAL MOTION COAT OF 16 MILLION BALES FOR 1952 ANNOUNCED

A National cotton production goal of 16 million bales for the 1952 crop was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture along with a suggested acreage of 29 million acres. The 1952 price support level for upland cotton was put at 90 percent of parity as of the beginning of the marketing year (August 1, 1952), the maximum permitted under existing legislation.

Weekly Cotton Market Review, Dec. 7, 1951

MOVEMENT COTTON CONSUMPTION, STOCKS MORE MODERATE; STOCKS AND SPINDLE HOURS UP

Domestic mill consumption averaged 31,250 bales per working day in the four-week period ended December 1, 1951. This compares with a daily rate of 36,600 bales for the preceding five weeks and 40,800 in November 1950. Domestic mills consumed a total of 731,000 bales in November bringing the total for the first four months of 1951-52 to 3,118,000 bales. This compares with 3,417,000 bales in the corresponding four months last season and 3,509,000 two years ago. If the daily rate for November were to be maintained for the remainder of the season, the 1951-52 total would be about 9,390,000 bales. Consumption totaled 10,509,000 bales last season and 9,651,000 two years ago.

During November, cotton mills operated spindles operated at 182.4 percent of capacity compared with 184.1 percent for October and 183.3 percent for November a year ago.

Table 8.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

Item	November	October	September	November
	1951 1/	1951 2/	1951 1/	1950 3/
Consumption:				
Average, bales	730,817	905,000	728,000	1,068,812
Running per working day, bales	31,418	36,600	31,652	41,178
On hand, 1,000 bales	1,274	6,806	6,392	8,260
Active spindle hours, millions	9.05	11.4	9.2	13.0
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 4/	182.4	183.4	184.1	183.3

1/ Based on 4-week period.
2/ Based on 5-week period.
3/ Included mostly on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 million pounds for each period shown.
From Bureau of the Census reports.

RAW COTTON QUOTATIONS MIDDLING, PASHICO AND NEW MARKETS INCLINE

The delivered at mill price of middling 15/16-inch cotton on December 15 rose slightly to 43.32 cents per pound, and stood only 121 points below the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton averaged 70.12 cents, more than 2 cents more than the price for October, and 32.70 cents below that of November a year ago. Mill margins, or the spread between the price of a pound of cotton and its approximate cloth equivalent, narrowed until further to 23.72 cents in November, compared with 31.80 cents the previous month and 50.21 cents in the same month a year ago.

December prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting remained stationary at 19.00 cents per yard. Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yard, was priced 2-1/2 cents below the November level and 6-1/2 cent below December a year ago. The price of 38-1/2" 5.35 yard print cloth fell one-half cent to 16.00 cents per yard. This compares with 16.50 cents the previous month and 21.75 cents in December a year ago.

Table 3.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins

(Cents per unit)

	Dec. 15: 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Dec. 1950
Cotton, Middling 15/16"					
delivered at mills, lb.	43.32	43.15	38.67	36.77	44.53
Rayon, viscose staple					
equivalent price 1/, lb.	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60
Rayon, acetate staple					
equivalent price 1/, lb.	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	6/	70.12	68.04	68.83	92.88
Mill margins 3/	6/	28.72	31.20	33.88	50.21
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/	19.00	19.00	17.00	16.75	24.00
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/	27.00	29.50	24.50	26.00	33.50
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35 yd. 4/	16.00	16.50	15.25	15.00	21.75

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).
2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).
3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton as assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).
4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
5/ From Journal of Commerce
6/ No quotations available.

NEW BRUSH STRIPPER FOR HARVESTING COTTON

The latest thing in mechanical harvesting was formally unveiled at the Beltwide Mechanization Conference. And sponsors hold high hopes for the new device pioneered at the Oklahoma Experiment Station in cooperation with USDA. It consists of brush stripping rolls for removing the cotton from the plant and air for conveying the cotton from the stripping rolls to a trailing wagon. In some cases, over 90 percent of the cotton was harvested by the new machine. Moreover, it was cleaner, had less sticks, and a higher gin turn-out than cotton harvested by a conventional stripper. Also, the new machine handled stalks without pulling them from the ground. It was found that in conveying the cotton from the stripping rolls to the wagon by using air, losses commonly occurring in a mechanical system at the end of the row while turning, were eliminated.

The Cotton Digest, November 24, 1951, p. 9.

NEW PICKER DEVELOPED IN GEORGIA

A new cotton picker with an amazing performance in test runs has just been developed by Riley E. Ellis, a Georgia machine shop owner. The Ellis picker, which weighs only 600 pounds, is being viewed by scores of visitors at his shop near Griffin, Georgia. Operating on a system of rotating blades and air induction, it is so maneuverable that it can be piloted around in a rain-soaked field without bogging

Table 3.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins

(Cents per unit)

Item	1951	1952	1951	Nov. '52	Dec. '52
Cotton, middling 15/16"					
delivered at mills, lb.	43.32	43.15	36.67	36.77	44.53
Rayon, viscose staple					
equivalent price 1/, lb.	35.00	39.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Rayon, acetate staple					
equivalent price 1/, lb.	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72
Cotton fabrics, average 47 constructions:					
Print cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	2/	70.12	69.04	69.89	90.85
Mill margins 3/	3/	32.72	31.00	33.00	70.81
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/		19.00	17.00	16.75	34.00
Gingham, 36" 5.25 yd. 5/		27.00	29.50	26.00	33.10
Print cloth, 39-1/2" 5.35 yd. 6/		16.00	15.50	15.00	21.75

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).

2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable waste (Cotton Textile, PMA).

3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-constant average) of cotton as assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Textile, PMA).

4/ Firm Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

5/ Firm Journal of Commerce

6/ No quotations available.

NEW TEXAS SPINNERS FOR EXPANDING COTTON

The latest thing in mechanical harvesting was formally unveiled at the Baltwide International Conference. And spinners hold high hopes for the new device pioneered at the Oklahoma Experiment Station in cooperation with USDA. It consists of trash shredding rolls for removing the cotton from the plant and air for conveying the cotton from the stripping rolls to a trailing wagon. In some cases, over 90 percent of the cotton was harvested by the new machine. Moreover, it was cleaner, and less moisture, and a higher gin turn-out than cotton harvested by a conventional stripper. Also, the new machine handled stalks without pulling them from the ground. It was found that in converting the cotton from the stripping roller to the wagon by using air, losses commonly occurring in a mechanical system at the end of the row while hauling, were eliminated.

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NEW GINNING DEVELOPMENTS IN GEORGIA

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down. Tests were conducted on the farm of J. W. Steele at Hampton, Georgia, and the picker harvested 98.72 percent of the total cotton on the stalks. This is reported to be better than the performance of the average picker now on the market.
The Cotton Trade Journal, Dec. 14, 1951, p. 10.

BREEDERS URGED TO MAKE COTTON FIBERS MORE ADAPTABLE AS A BLEND WITH SYNTHETICS

Making the keynote address at the opening of the eight Spinner-Breeder Conference, Charles C. Hertwig, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, said that planning and further research can bring a broader utilization of cotton not only as fiber by itself but also as a component of blends with man-made fibers.

"If we concede that no man-made fiber can be the ideal fiber for all end uses, and if we are willing to make a similar concession that at this period of history no one variety of cotton fiber can be ideally suited for all purposes, we can more easily see the tremendous possibilities for all fibers," he said. "For instance, if certain strains of cotton fiber can be bred and produced that are ideally suited for certain end uses, maybe we won't need so many 'wonder fibers' in the future--or if blending certain types of cotton with present wonder fibers will make them 'super wonder fibers,' then that will mean expanded outlets for cotton."
The Cotton Digest, December 1, 1951

C O T T O N P R O D U C T S

COTTON YARNS USED IN KNIT OUTERWEAR UP 110 PERCENT IN 1950

The amount of all-cotton yarns consumed in the production of knit outerwear in 1950 increased 110 percent over the previous year. Rayon and nylon yarn use increased only 27 and 22 percent respectively. The total of purchased cotton knit fabrics consumed increased 66 percent while rayon suffered a 15 percent decrease.

Table 4.- Materials consumed in the production of knit outerwear, United States, 1950 and 1949

	Materials consumed		Change 1950 compared with 1949
	1950	1949	
	Thousand pounds		Percent
Materials consumed in knit outerwear	123,244	77,110	+ 60
Yarns consumed	101,177	63,479	+ 59
All-cotton	51,075	24,304	+110
All-rayon	1,872	1,472	+ 27
All-wool	38,883	31,783	+ 22
Nylon	4,506	2,522	+ 79
Cotton-wool mixtures and blends	2,648	1,765	+ 50
Cotton-rayon mixtures and blends	852	917	- 7
Other mixtures and blends	1,341	716	+ 87
Purchased knit fabrics consumed	22,067	13,631	+ 62
All-cotton	20,004	12,081	+ 66
All-rayon	391	461	- 15
All-wool	734	384	+ 91
All other purchased knit fabrics	938	704	+ 33

Facts for Industry, "Knit Outerwear," November 13, 1951.

Table 4.- Materials consumed in the production of knit outerwear, United States, 1950 and 1949

Materials consumed	1950	1949	Change 1950 compared with 1949
	Thousand pounds		Percent
Materials consumed in knit outerwear.....	154,944	71,170	+ 60
Yarns consumed.....	101,171	64,179	+ 58
All-cotton.....	51,015	34,354	+410
All-rayon.....	1,512	1,472	+ 47
All-wool.....	34,889	21,193	+ 65
Nylon.....	4,506	2,252	+ 79
Cotton-wool mixtures and blends.....	8,648	1,788	+ 50
Cotton-rayon mixtures and blends.....	892	917	- 1
Other mixtures and blends.....	1,341	716	+ 87
Purchased knit fabrics consumed.....	52,027	19,691	+ 62
All-cotton.....	20,004	12,001	+ 66
All-rayon.....	393	461	- 15
All-wool.....	734	364	+ 91
All other purchased knit fabrics.....	958	704	+ 33

Facts for Industry, "Knit Outerwear," November 13, 1951.

ocean. Tests were conducted on the farm of J. W. Steele at Hampton, Georgia, and the picker harvested 96.7% percent of the total cotton on the stalks. This is reported to be better than the performance of the average picker now on the market.
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INVENTIONS NEEDED TO MAKE COTTON FIBERS MORE ADAPTABLE AS A BLEND WITH SYNTHETICS

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"If we concede that no man-made fiber can be the ideal fiber for all end uses, and if we are willing to make a similar concession that at this period of history no one variety of cotton fiber can be ideally suited for all purposes, we can more easily see the tremendous possibilities for all fibers," he said. "For instance, if certain strains of cotton fiber can be bred and produced that are ideally suited for certain end uses, maybe we won't need so many 'wonder fibers' in the future--or if blending certain type of cotton with present wonder fibers will make them 'super wonder fibers,' then that will mean expanded outlets for cotton."
The Cotton Digest, December 1, 1951

COTTON PRODUCTS

COTTON YARNS USED IN KNIT OUTERWEAR UP 110 PERCENT IN 1950

The amount of all-cotton yarns consumed in the production of knit outerwear in 1950 increased 110 percent over the previous year. Nylon and nylon yarn use increased only 97 and 58 percent respectively. The total of processed cotton knit fabrics consumed increased 66 percent while rayon suffered a 15 percent decrease.

COTTON YARNS USED IN KNIT UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR UP 18 PERCENT IN 1950

The amount of all-cotton yarns consumed in the production of knit underwear and nightwear in 1950 increased 18 percent over the previous year. Rayon and nylon yarns decreased 12 and 23 percent respectively. The amount of purchased cotton knit fabrics consumed increased 11 percent while nylon was up a substantial 55 percent.

Table 5.- Materials consumed in the production of knit underwear and nightwear, United States, 1950 and 1949

	Materials consumed		Change 1950 compared with 1949
	1950	1949	
	Thousand pounds		Percent
Materials consumed, total	177,253	159,784	+ 11
Yarns consumed, total	120,123	105,629	+ 14
All-cotton	105,141	88,881	+ 18
All-wool	688	675	+ 2
All-rayon	5,212	5,951	- 12
All-nylon	2,900	3,744	- 23
Cotton-wool blends	4,749	4,952	- 4
Other blends and fibers	1,433	1,426	-
Purchased knit fabrics consumed	57,130	54,155	+ 5
All-cotton	9,707	8,777	+ 11
All-rayon	39,130	41,624	- 6
All-nylon	7,879	3,085	+ 55
All other purchased knit fabrics	414	669	- 38

Facts for Industry, "Knit Underwear and Nightwear," November 9, 1951

NEW COTTON BAG PRICES DECLINE; BURLAP UP

The price of new cotton flour bags on December 15 decreased 85 cents from the previous month and stood at $259.75 per thousand. Burlap flour bag prices increased $12.50 on December 15 as compared with the previous month, but still was $59.30 under the same month a year ago. The price of new paper flour bags remained unchanged. The resale price of bakery-run cotton, burlap, and paper flour bags remained the same as the previous month. (Table 6, page 6)

TIRE MAKERS RETURN TO GREATER USE OF COTTON CORD

One big manufacturer upped use of cotton in the over-all tire fabric from 10 percent to 25 percent. Other producers report a similar shift. Reason: Heavy requirements for truck and military tires has drained off most of the annual 300-million-pound rayon tire cord output.

The Wall Street Journal, Dec. 13, 1951, p. 1.

COTTON YARNS USED IN KNIT UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY UP 1% PERCENT IN 1950

The amount of all-cotton yarns consumed in the production of knit underwear and nightwear in 1950 increased 1% percent over the previous year. Rayon and nylon yarns decreased 12 and 25 percent respectively. The amounts of purchased cotton knit fabrics consumed increased 11 percent while nylon was up a substantial 55 percent.

Table 5.- Materials consumed in the production of knit underwear and nightwear, United States, 1950 and 1949

Materials consumed	1950	1949	Change 1950 compared with 1949
	Thousand pounds		Percent
Materials consumed, total	177,893	159,198	+ 11
Yarns consumed, total	130,123	116,059	+ 12
All-cotton	109,141	88,881	+ 19
All-wool	699	695	+ 1
All-rayon	5,812	5,971	- 12
All-nylon	8,900	3,748	- 25
Cotton-wool blends	4,749	4,952	- 4
Other blends and fibers	1,433	1,436	-
Purchased knit fabrics consumed	71,130	54,159	+ 5
All-cotton	9,197	8,111	+ 11
All-rayon	39,130	41,634	- 6
All-nylon	7,819	3,065	+ 55
All other purchased knit fabrics	414	669	- 38

Trade Tab Industry, "Knit Underwear and Nightwear," November 5, 1951.

NEW COTTON BAG PRICING PERILS; RELIEF UP

The price of new cotton flour bags on December 15 decreased 85 cents from the previous month and stood at $259.75 per thousand. Burlap flour bag prices increased $12.50 on December 15 as compared with the previous month, but still was $59.30 under the same month a year ago. The price of new paper flour bags remained unchanged while the price of battery-run cotton, burlap, and paper flour bags remained the same as the previous month. (Table 6, page 6)

TIRE MAKERS RETURN TO GREATER USE OF COTTON CORD

One big manufacturer upped use of cotton in the over-all tire fabric from 10 percent to 25 percent. Other producers report a similar shift. Reason: Heavy requirements for truck and military tires has drained off most of the annual 300-million-pound rayon tire cord output.

The Wall Street Journal, Dec. 13, 1951, p. 1.

Table 6.- Mid-month prices of 100-pound flour bags
(Dollars per thousand)

	December 1951	November 1951	October 1951	September 1951	December 1950
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/					
Cotton	259.75	260.50	250.50	250.50	349.00
Burlap	338.30	325.80	334.75	320.40	397.60
Paper	117.70	117.70	117.70	117.70	117.70
Prices, second-hand, New York					
Cotton, bakery-run 2/	145.00	145.00	140.00	140.00	190.00
Burlap, bakery-run 2/	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	170.00
Paper, bakery-run 2/	17.50	17.50	25.00	30.00	25.00
Difference					
Cotton, new minus bakery-run	114.75	115.50	110.50	110.50	159.00
Burlap, new minus bakery-run	178.30	165.80	174.75	160.40	227.60
Paper, new minus bakery-run	100.20	100.20	92.70	87.70	92.70

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.
2/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.

COTTON TIRE CORD AND FABRIC CONTINUES TO INCREASE

The December price of 12/4/2 cotton passenger tire cord and fabric increased to 90.50 cents, up 4.75 cents from the previous month. Rayon tire cord and fabric prices remained unchanged from the previous month.

Table 7.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, Dec. and Nov. 1, 1951

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight per sq. yd. 1/	Price per pound: Dec. 1	Price per pound: Nov. 1	Price per sq. yd.: Dec. 1	Price per sq. yd.: Nov. 1
		Pound				
Passenger car tires						
Cotton fabric	12/4/2	.91	90.50	85.75	82.36	78.03
Rayon fabric	1650/2	.79	71.00	71.00	56.09	56.09
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric	1100/2	.62	72.75	72.75	45.11	45.11
Rayon fabric	1650/2	.78	71.00	71.00	55.38	55.38
Rayon fabric	2200/2	.82	72.50	72.50	59.45	59.45

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.
Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

C O M P E T I T I V E P R O D U C T S

NYLON: ADVANCES MADE IN USE FOR TIRE CORD

DuPont claims to have made considerable advances in the use of nylon cord in tires principally in overcoming the tendency of the nylon cord to expand in the tire causing cracks in the rubber. This has been achieved by keeping the cords under tension during tire manufacture so that shrinkage does not occur. In order to do this it was necessary to devise a new machine which is now being marketed. The effect has been that not only is growth no longer a problem, but better, cooler running tires can be made. These new truck tires which will soon be on the market will have fewer plies and should therefore be cheaper.

DuPont Magazine, Oct.-Nov. 1951.

RAYON: CAPACITY UP 10.5 PERCENT OVER LAST YEAR

Based on a recently completed survey made by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., the capacity of the United States rayon producing industry as of mid-November 1951 totaled 1,444 million pounds on an annual basis of 52 weeks. This capacity represents an increase of 138 million pounds or 10.5 percent over the 1,306-million-pound capacity reported in a similar survey one year ago.

By mid 1952, the industry's capacity is expected to increase to 1,510 million pounds; then to 1,667 million pounds in March 1953, and to a total of just over 1,700 million pounds by October 1953. The latter figure is 18 percent larger than the present capacity. It is interesting to note the rapid increase in the production of staple and tow as given in the following table.

Table 8.- Rayon production and capacity production forecasts

Period	Viscose and cupra: High	Viscose and cupra: Regular	Viscose and cupra: Total	Acetate: yarn	Total: yarn	Staple and tow: HWM	Staple and tow: Acetate	Staple and tow: Total	Total rayon
	Millions of pounds								
ACTUAL ANNUAL DATA									
1940	10	247	257	133	390	71	10	81	471
1942	38	272	310	169	479	128	26	154	633
1944	125	258	383	172	555	129	40	169	724
1946	226	265	491	186	677	133	44	177	854
1948	263	299	562	294	856	132	84	268	1,124
1950	308	319	627	327	954	188	117	305	1,259
CAPACITY FORECASTS - ANNUAL RATE (52 WEEKS) AS OF									
November 1951	360	339	699	381	1,080	218	146	364	1,444
July 1952	370	352	722	394	1,116	222	172	394	1,510
March 1953	403	354	757	398	1,155	340	172	512	1,667
October 1953	434	355	789	401	1,190	340	172	512	1,702

From Rayon Organon, December 1951.

RAYON: STAPLE FIBER PRODUCTION TO START IN JANUARY

The great synthetic fiber producing plant of Celanese Corp. of America at Rock Hill, South Carolina, will begin production of staple fiber early in January in a progressing expansion that ultimately will double the productive capacity. This plant during a period of years has produced only continuous filament Celanese yarn. H. Howorth, general manager of the Rock Hill operations, said this week that equipment will be installed progressively in the buildings which have been under construction over several months.

Southern Textile News, Dec. 1, 1951, p. 2.

SYNTHETICS: PREDICT RAPID GROWTH FOR ACRYLIC FIBERS

Production and acceptance of acrylic fibers will grow so rapidly that by 1960 they will rank second next to cellulose fibers in the synthetic field, C. M. Savidge of American Cyanamid Co. predicted during a textile panel at the 50th anniversary convocation of Drexel Institute of Technology at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. He said he felt the prices of acrylic would in the near future drop down to within sight of rayon, but would not drop as low. He also estimated that Orlon and dynel staple production should hit about 30 million pounds in 1953. Acrilan production, he said, would reach the same figure by the end of next year compared with one million now. Orlon filament will probably go up from 6 to 8 million pounds in 1952.

Textile Bulletin, Nov. 1951, p. 134.

RAYON: CAPACITY UP 16.5 PERCENT OVER LAST YEAR

Based on a recently completed survey made by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., the capacity of the United States rayon producing industry as of mid-November 1951 totaled 1,444 million pounds on an annual basis of 52 weeks. This capacity represents an increase of 204 million pounds or 16.5 percent over the 1,240-million-pound capacity reported in a similar survey one year ago.

By mid-1952, the industry's capacity is expected to increase to 1,515 million pounds, then to 1,5[illegible] million pounds in March 1953, and to a total of just over 1,7[illegible] million pounds by October 1953. The latter figure is 18 percent larger than the present capacity. It is interesting to note the rapid increase in the production of staple and tow as given in the following table.

TABLE 1.- Rayon production and capacity production forecasts

Period	Filament yarn: Viscose	Filament yarn: Acetate	Filament yarn: Total	Staple and tow: Viscose	Staple and tow: Acetate	Staple and tow: Total	Total rayon
	Millions of pounds						
ACTUAL ANNUAL RATE							
1946	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1947	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1948	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1949	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1950	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1951	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CAPACITY FORECASTS - ANNUAL RATE (52 weeks) AS OF							
November 1951	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1952	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 1953	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 1953	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

From Textile Organon, November 1951.

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SYNTHETICS: GREATER FIBER USE URGED

Stepped-up use of synthetic fibers is the best answer to the wild gyrations of coarse wool prices, according to James D. Wise, president of Bigelow-Sanford Co., Inc. Mr. Wise said that 75 percent of his company's new offerings will contain synthetics in contrast to the spring, 1951, line when only 27 percent included this component.

Mr. Wise said that more cotton yardage would be produced in the forthcoming year, with the total use of fibers other than wool more than 80 percent. He cited the case of cotton rugs particularly, pointing out that tufting cotton floor covering is now a very important segment of the industry. He added that the development of tufted cotton carpeting has enabled his company to produce well-styled merchandise at low prices hitherto unavailable.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 7, 1951, p. 2.

SYNTHETICS: NEW POLYSTYRENE FIBER INTRODUCED

Pilot plant production of a new polystyrene fiber designated Algil has been initiated. The fiber is currently available in batting form, having a density of 0.75 pounds per cubic foot, although the density may be increased readily to any desired density up to 5 lb. per cubic foot. The individual fibers are extremely fine in diameter; representative samples indicate that this diameter is but a fraction of the diameters of natural fibers such as cotton and wool. Algil is said to be completely thermoplastic and may consequently find use in blends with other materials where the incorporation of a heat-sealing binder is desirable.

Textile Industries, November 1951, p. 199.

SYNTHETICS: BIGELOW-SANFORD WILL USE 75 PERCENT IN 1952

The Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company will use synthetic fibers in 75 percent of its woven production for its Spring 1952 line, James D. Wise, president, announced.

At an introductory showing of its Spring weaves and fabrics, Mr. Wise said present plans call for over 75 percent of its woven production in carpets containing carpet rayon. The goal last year was only 27 percent, he added.

Mr. Wise explained that increasing use of synthetics and blends will assure greater stability of supply and price and will make a wider variety of styles available to the popular-priced market.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Dec. 11, 1951, p. 3.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

NEW MOSS LINT CLEANER MAY SOLVE AGE-OLD GIN PROBLEM

If the new Moss Lint cleaner recently demonstrated at Jonestown, Mississippi, in the Jonestown Gin Company's plant lives up to expectations, the problem of ginning mechanically harvested cotton will be well on the way to solution. Containing 346 saws to the cylinder instead of the usual 151, the Moss cleaner employs a cylindrical brush which exerts maximum pressure upon the fiber, holding it momentarily against the saws for more thorough cleaning.

Other outstanding features of the machine are pushed into the background by the overall simplicity of the cleaner, which virtually operates itself and requires no constant watching by workmen. The cleaner is supplied by Gullet Gin Company and,

according to Joe H. Downs, district manager for Gullet, the machine saws are spaced much closer together than in conventional cleaners, resulting in more grass removed from the cotton.

The Cotton Trade Journal, Dec. 14, 1951, p. 1.

COMPOUNDS FOR SIZING COTTON WARP YARNS INTRODUCED

Zimmerman Associates announce the introduction of two products for the sizing of cotton warp yarns. The first product, Glycerole, is a 100 percent active liquid and serves primarily as a starch plasticizer, while the second product, Glycetal, is a 100 percent active solid and serves as a softener for the starch size. Both of these products are used in conjunction with starch in the sizing of cotton warp yarns and have been thoroughly tested in the laboratory as well as in a large sheeting mill in the South for a period of two years. These products are said to have shown outstanding performance in weaving efficiency, decreased shedding, ease in removal of size during desizing operations, and ease in the adaptation of a formula for a given weave room. Both products may be used with or without a starch homogenizer.

Chemical and Engineering News, Oct. 29, 1951, p. 4028.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

NEW MULTIPURPOSE TEXTILE TREATMENT CLAIMED

A new treatment for textiles and yarns, invented by a Hungarian chemist, Joseph Bajdu, is claimed to increase the resistance of fabrics to wear—i.e., to rubbing—by from 3 to 30 times. It is also claimed to increase the tensile strength of yarns by from 5 percent to 20 percent, states a Reuter report. The treatment consists of inserting into the fiber ultra-microscopic particles of silica, held in place by a plastic substance. These form an insoluble and permanent basis inside the fabric or yarn.

The new process is claimed to increase resistance to wear during washing. Raw fabrics subjected to the treatment and boiled for two hours in a soda solution showed no wear after 50,000 blows, during a test at the Lyons Centre, it is claimed, while a similar, untreated, fabric broke at 15,036 blows. Other advantages claimed for the process are an improvement in heat-insulating characteristics, improved appearance and feel, the ability to impart any degree of waterproofing required, and additional resistance to dirt. It is further claimed that the treatment retains its efficacy after the fabric has been dry-cleaned.

October 5, 1951, p. 972.

NEW TREATMENT FOR FIBERS

The Flax and Fiber Institute of America has announced production of Kenyseal for the treatment of cotton, wool, linen, rayon, nylon, and other fibers. This product is said to give antifungus and antideterioration properties to the fabrics. It is not a coating, says the producer, but it penetrates the fabric without adding weight.

Chemical and Engineering News, Nov. 26, 1951, p. 5079.

ONE-STEP PROCESS TO MILDEWPROOF COTTON BAGS IS CLAIMED

Lawrence Jacobson Dye Works, Inc., of Philadelphia, has developed what the company claims is a new method of mildewproofing Osnaburg and burlap bags which eliminates individual impregnations of fabric, cotton thread and string by permitting the bags to be treated after they are completely manufactured. Details of the process and its method of application were not disclosed except that it was said to use a solution of copper napthanate into which the manufactured bags are completely immersed. By

treating the fabric, thread, and string simultaneously, bag manufacturing costs are reduced, it was claimed, while production is increased with a minimum use of manpower.

In addition, the company says it also has developed what was said to be a new method of mildewproofing cotton thread on cones and rolls. Details of this process also were not disclosed, but it can employ both zinc and quinolinate, the two principal inhibitors used for mildew-proofing, it was said. The treatment, according to the company, permits faster drying and a more even distribution of the solution over the thread.

Daily News Record, Dec. 7, 1951, p. 30.

IMPROVED MERCERIZATION METHOD ANNOUNCED

An improved way of mercerizing cotton fabrics that consists of pretreating the cellulose present with an organic liquid of small molecular size will increase the strength of such fabrics 20 to 25 percent and will cut down on mercerization time and chemicals by up to 50 percent. Such are the conclusions of Dr. Joseph Seiberlich, research associate professor at the University of New Hampshire College of Technology, Durham, N. H., discoverer of the patented method. The pretreatment organic liquids penetrate the fiber cores and facilitate subsequent mercerization and dyeing penetration. Resulting sheen and shades are thus improved. The patent has been assigned to Research Corp. of New York.

Textile World, Nov. 1951, p. 290.

FIBER TESTING LAB SET UP FOR NORTH CAROLINA COTTON

A fiber testing laboratory has been established in the State Department of Agriculture to determine the characteristics of North Carolina cotton, according to a recent announcement by the department. The new laboratory is a joint project of federal and state departments of agriculture and is staffed with trained technicians and equipped with delicate precision instruments to test cotton for tensile strength, fineness, maturity and uniformity of fiber lengths, the announcement said.

The Cotton Trade Journal, Dec. 21, 1951, p. 10

USTER ANNOUNCES THREE NEW YARN TESTERS

Three new yarn testers, an automatic strength tester, an evenness tester for filament, and an evenness tester with a linear and quadratic integrator have been developed by Uster Corp., Charlotte, N. C., The strength tester, for single-end testing, is automatic in operation. Once started, it frees the operator for other duties and eliminates the human element from the testing operation. The tester indicates individual values of the breaking strength, individual values of the elongation, sum of the breaking strength, sum of the elongation, frequency distribution of the breaking strength, and the number of tests carried out.

Textile World, November 1951, p. 174.

O I L S E E D S A N D R E L A T E D P R O D U C T S

PRICES OF PRINCIPLE DOMESTIC EDIBLE OILS DECLINE; MEALS CONTINUE UP

Cottonseed, soybean, and coconut oil prices continued their decline in November and mid-December, while peanut and linseed oils registered slight increases. Edible oil prices still remained well below those received in December 1950. The prices of oilseed meals continued higher in mid-December and stood substantially above the prices received during the same month a year ago. (Table 9, page 11).

Table 9.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	December 1951	November 1951 11/	October 1951	December 1950
OILS 1/	December 17	Cents per pound		
Cottonseed oil	13.0	13.7	14.3	21.4
Peanut oil	17.3	16.8	16.6	21.6
Soybean oil	12.6	13.3	13.9	19.6
Corn oil	14.5	15.5	15.3	22.0
Coconut oil 2/	15.3	15.3	16.8	20.2
Linseed oil 3/	21.9	20.7	19.7	19.5
Tung oil 4/	39.5	40.0	32.9	30.9
		Dollars per ton		
MEALS 5/	December 15			
Cottonseed meal 6/	83.50	83.50	79.12	80.75
Peanut meal 7/	94.50	85.12	80.50	65.55
Soybean meal 8/	80.00	78.50	80.00	76.40
Coconut meal 9/	100.00	93.00	80.25	57.75
Linseed meal 10/	66.00	66.50	64.50	65.40

1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
3/ Raw, drums carlots, New York.
4/ Drums, carlots, New York.
5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
7/ 45 percent protein, S. E. Mills.
8/ 44 percent protein Chicago.
9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
10/ 36 percent protein, Minneapolis.
11/ Preliminary.

SUBSTITUTE DEVELOPED FOR CASTOR OIL

Spencer Kellogg + Sons, Inc., has made known development of a new "chemically modified oil" to replace castor oil, which has become increasingly difficult to get because of the Korean War. The new oil is known by the trade name "Kelcastol," The company said it "is identical with castor oil in many properties required by industry, notably complete solubility in ethyl and methyl alcohol and other industrial solvents. It can be used by makers of synthetic leathers, and coated fabrics to replace castor oil as a plasticizer. It also can be used as a component in hydraulic oils and brake fluids." The new oil is the same as castor oil in viscosity, color and non-drying properties, the company said, and will be lower in price.

Daily News Record, Nov. 28, 1951, p. 35.

DEVELOP NEW TYPE TRAVELING SCREEN EXTRACTOR FOR COTTON SEED

A pilot plant for extracting cottonseed flakes, which is based on the new principle of conveying the solid particles downward counter-current to the solvent flow by means of a series of traveling screens, has been developed by Dr. W. D. Harris, research engineer, in experimentation sponsored by the Texas Engineering Experiment Station and the Cotton Research Committee of Texas. The equipment was designed to handle sixty pounds of material per hour. However, subsequent tests showed that it would handle at least seventy-five pounds per hour and that it has a number of

Table 3.-- Index of vegetable oils and meals

Item 1/	December 15							
Cottonseed oil.....	1,910		87.7		34.7			72.4
Peanut oil.....	2,147		98.6		36.4			82.4
Soybean oil.....	2,134		98.0		36.4			82.4
Corn oil.....	2,134		98.0		36.4			82.4
Olive oil.....	1,845		84.7		31.5			70.5
Coconut oil 2/.....	1,845		84.7		31.5			70.5
Linseed oil 3/.....	1,845		84.7		31.5			70.5
Tung oil 3/.....	1,845		84.7		31.5			70.5
Meals 4/	December 15				Relative per ton			
Cottonseed meal 5/:	37,320		89.80		79.12			84.32
Peanut meal 6/.....	38,440		91.22		80.32			85.52
Soybean meal 7/.....	38,640		91.70		80.80			86.00
Linseed meal 8/.....	37,880		89.90		79.20			84.32
Tung meal 9/.....	36,360		86.30		76.00			80.92

1/ Crude, unless otherwise specified. Tung oil, Refined, and Soya Flour, (Dairy quotations) and Fish Liver Oil (Monthly quotations).

2/ Crude, tanks, Pacific Coast. Tanks cents added to allow for bbl. or drum basis (wholesale).

3/ Raw, drums delivery, New York.

4/ Rail, carlots, New York.

5/ Prime, 41 percent protein. Sacked. (Daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (Monthly quotations).

6/ 45 percent protein. Sacked.

7/ 44 percent protein. Bulk.

8/ 34 percent protein. Sacked.

9/ 41 percent protein. Sacked.

10/ Computed.

advantages over existing equipment in use. There is evidence from the experimentation that the new principle employed may be valuable in many cases where solids are to be continuously and countercurrently contacted with liquids, vapors, or gases.

Oil Mill Gazetteer, Nov. 1951, p. 13.

MARGARINE TO BE MADE FROM HERRING FISH OILS

Margarine and shortening may be made from fish oil in the future, a Norwegian company has announced. The firm said that it plans to build a plant to transform herring oil into products that can be converted to margarine, soap and drying agent for varnishes. The new plant will employ liquid propane gas, a widely used refrigerant, to separate the various components of fish oil. This process has been used previously to prepare vitamin concentrates from fish liver oil. Observers report that the low temperature operation of the process prevents damage to products from overheating and also assures high purity.

Journal of Commerce, Nov. 27, 1951, p. 11/

DOMESTIC EDIBLE PEANUT CONSUMPTION RISES SHARPLY

Shelled peanuts (total, all grades) reported used domestically during this season to November 30 totaled 195 million, compared with 196 million pounds to the same date last season. Shelled edible grade peanuts used this season totaled 151 million, compared with 141 million pounds to November 30 a year ago. There was a general increase in the amount of peanuts used in candy, salted, butter, and other products. The only decrease to be noted was in the amount of peanuts crushed for oil, cake, and meal.

Table 10.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	September 1 - November 30		Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31	
	1951	1950 K/	1950-51	1949-50
	Thousand pounds			
TOTAL, all grades	195,141	197,706	934,225	925,978
Edible grades, total	150,697	140,771	530,813	510,169
Peanut candy 1/	37,115	36,197	118,208	126,287
Salted peanuts	38,435	34,102	133,103	118,291
Peanut butter 2/	73,481	68,903	273,206	256,188
Other products	1,666	1,569	6,296	9,363
Crushed for oil, cake, and meal 3/	44,444	57,015	403,412	414,949

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.
From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," BAE, Dec. 26, 1951.

LSU TO CONDUCT REGIONAL STUDY ON ROUGHT RICE STORAGE FACILITIES

According to an announcement from the United States Department of Agriculture, arrangements have been completed with the Agricultural Experiment Station of Louisiana State University to conduct a study of the facilities and problems in storing rough rice throughout the important rice states of the South. This study will be conducted over a 2-year period and will include the rice areas in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

Occupied one	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Thousand pounds		
Total, all grades	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White-purple, total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thousand pounds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dollars per pound

The major objectives of this study are to determine the adequacy or lack of adequacy of storage facilities for rough rice in different areas, the location of rough rice storage facilities by types and capacity, the relative costs of storing rough rice under the various types and systems of storage used, and the losses incurred in rough rice storage caused by insect and rodent damage and inadequate storage facilities.

The Rice Journal, Nov, 1951, p. 20.

WORLD RICE CROP NEAR 1950-51

A first estimate of the 1951-52 (August-July) world harvest of rough rice places the crop at only slightly below the 340,000 million pounds produced in 1950-51. Planted acreages were again at last year's record level. Unfavorable weather, however, has again reduced yield prospects in some countries having large acreages.

Foreign Crops and Markets, Dec. 10, 1951, p. 579

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION MAY BE DOWN SLIGHTLY

Soybean production in 1951 may be nearly 650 million bushels. This is somewhat less than last year's record crop now estimated at 654 million bushels. Soybeans are grown on some scale in a great many countries throughout the world and estimates for 40-odd countries are included in the above totals. There are relatively few countries in which soybeans are of real commercial importance; about 90 percent of the entire world crop is concentrated in the United States and China (including Manchuria). With minor exceptions, only the United States and Manchuria are expected to be on an exporting basis for 1951 crop beans.

Foreign Crops and Markets, Dec. 3, 1951, p. 563.

L I N T E R S A N D C E L L U L O S E

RECORD PRODUCTION OF LINTERS IN OCTOBER; CONSUMPTION AND PRICES OFF

Production of cotton linters at oil mills increased to approximately 266,000 running bales during October 1951. This was a record high for October. In comparison, the October 1951 production was about 50 percent above the September production of 175,000 bales and about 30 percent above the 207,000 bales produced a year earlier. Linters production during the 1951-52 season will be in the neighborhood of 1,670,000 bales of 500 pounds. This estimate is based on the 1945-49 five year average of 80 percent of cottonseed production being crushed and a cut per ton of 184 pounds. Production in 1950-51 totaled 1,213,000 running bales and approximately 1,700,000 bales during the 1949-50 season. Consumption of linters totaled about 131,000 bales in November. This compares with 136,000 bales in October and 119,000 in November a year ago. Should the consumption rate for the first four months be maintained for the remainder of the season, the 1951-52 total would be about 1,405,000 bales. At this level, 1951-52 consumption would be one percent larger than the 1,395,000 bales consumed in 1950-51 and the fifth largest annual consumption on record.

Cotton linters prices declined further during November. The 12.2 cents average for Grade 2 during November was slightly below the 12.4 cents average for a month earlier and well below the 24.3 cents a year ago. Grade 4 prices averaged 8.7 cents as compared with 9.1 cents in October and 19.3 cents a year earlier. Prices for Grade 6 averaged 7.6 cents in November while the October average was 8.0 cents and the November 1950 average was 16.1 cents.

Table 11.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	November 1951	October 1951	September 1951	August 1951	November 1950
			Thousand bales		
Production 1/	2/	267.0	175.0	84.0	150.8
Consumption 3/	130.8	135.8	111.6	87.6	118.5
Quantity bleached	6/	92.8	75.8	6/	71.0
Other industries	130.8	43.0	37.8	87.6	47.5
Stocks 4/	2/	36.6	272.0	232.0	49.0
Prices 5/			Cents		
No. 2 grade, per pound	12.26	12.41	12.91	13.49	20.13
No. 4 grade, per pound	8.78	9.14	9.70	10.39	19.83
No. 6 grade, per pound	7.98	8.00	8.00	8.88	18.00

1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, FSA, Cotton Branch, CSSA.
2/ Data not available.
3/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.
4/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.
5/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, FSA, Cotton Branch, CSSA.
6/ Included with "Other Industries" to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

HUDSON PULP AIDS PLANT IN FLORIDA

A $10 million addition to the Hudson Pulp & Paper Corp.'s Palatka, Florida, plant was dedicated by Governor Fuller Warren. The new plant will permit doubling present capacity, increasing daily production to 400 tons of finished, unbleached kraft, about 85 percent of which will be converted to kraft wrapping butcher paper, gummed sealing tape, grocery bags and sacks and other industrial products, company officials said. William Maier, executive vice president, said the new facilities will enable Hudson to produce a kraft paper in every weight from 20 to 90 pounds.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 7, 1951, p. 2.

NEW CELLULOSE SOURCE

It was recently reported that a new company, the South African Industrial Cellulose Corp., had been formed by the South African National Development Corp. of Johannesburg, Courtaulds, Ltd., of Great Britain, and Snia Viscosa of Italy, as equal partners for the manufacture of wood pulp in South Africa. It was stated that the company has taken steps to obtain ownership of a plantation of Eucalyptus Calinis, a source of cellulose, and it is hoped to eventually manufacture rayon wood pulp. The plant will be located at Durban (Natal) and eventually will produce 40,000 tons of cellulose per year. Courtaulds and Snia Viscosa will buy the output of the factory in the initial stages. It is understood that the investment will total between 5 and 7 million pounds sterling.

Rayon Organon, December 1951, p. 195.

DOMESTIC WOOD PULP PRODUCTION REACHES ALL-TIME HIGH

September production of dissolving wood pulp reached an all-time high of 51,832 tons. This compares with 50,355 tons the previous month and 36,696 tons in September

a year ago. The total amount of dissolving wood pulp available for domestic consumption also reached an all-time high of 66,513 tons in September. This compares with 60,710 tons in September a year ago.

Table 12.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U.S., for specified years and months

(Tons)

	Domestic production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 2/	Available for domestic consumption 3/
1939	193,420	88,052	48,232	233,240
1946	298,474	202,192	8,491	492,175
1947	324,927	243,606	12,389	563,144
1948	356,700	243,740	15,937	584,503
1949	372,043	154,348	25,928	500,463
1950	473,388	239,220	25,514	687,094
1951, March	46,836	19,946	896	65,886
1951, April	42,829	21,612	1,981	62,460
1951, May	47,494	16,771	3,418	60,847
1951, June	44,063	18,560	2,296	59,327
1951, July	51,476	17,892	3,262	66,106
1951, August	50,355	19,569	3,578	66,346
1951, September	51,632	17,682	3,001	66,513

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, "Pulp and Paper Manufacturers," Bureau of the Census.
2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S., Bureau of the Census.
3/ Production plus imports, less exports.
~~4/ No data available.~~

NOVEMBER PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS CONTINUES TO DECLINE

The price of purified linters in November declines further to 16.50 cents per pound which is 10.50 cents below the same month a year ago. This is the lowest price at which purified linters has sold for the past 14 months. Prices of all 3 grades of dissolving wood pulp remained unchanged from the previous month. (Table 13, page 16).

FAO TOLD OF NEED TO FIND NEW MATERIAL FOR WOOD PULP

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was urged to find a substitute for Northern hardwoods for the manufacture of wood pulp to relieve the "world's dangerous shortage" of newsprint. Marcel de Leup of France, FAO's Forestry Division Director, told the organization's sixth world conference that present reforestation programs would take 25 years to establish an adequate wood pulp supply for the world's presses. But, he said that so far no other substitute for wood has been found. Most of FAO'S efforts up to now, he said, have been directed toward getting more wood growing, particularly in reforestation programs in Europe.

Journal of Commerce, Nov. 28, 1951, p. 8.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1960	107,540	86,082	46,742	234,880
1961	108,494	88,388	38,871	235,753
1962	324,027	84,056	41,351	249,434
1963	314,748	84,749	40,847	240,303
1964	316,844	88,384	42,382	248,610
1965	311,388	88,888	43,334	243,084
1966	40,849	32,941	834	40,024
1967	46,889	38,814	3,861	88,840
1968	47,348	36,771	3,449	88,847
1969	44,049	34,438	3,490	84,977
1970	31,174	33,482	3,888	68,146
1971	29,329	33,888	3,334	64,360
1972	31,038	33,888	3,884	68,713

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Table 13.- Average price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

(Cents per pound)

	Purified linters 1/	Wood pulp 2/		
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and cuprs grade
1946	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948	11.26	7.93	8.44	9.20
1949	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06
1950	16.86	7.86	8.43	9.15
1951, January	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, October	17.15	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, November	16.50	9.25	9.75	11.25

1/ Estimated weighted average prices for 1947 and earlier years. Average of monthly prices 1948 to date. On a 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-50. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, Dec. 1, 1947 , on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to Dec. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

ANOTHER USE FOR CITRUS WASTES

Citrus vitamin P, a complex of flavonoids from citrus wastes, looks like a good bet for protection against injury from radiation. Ninety percent of a group of rats treated with highly active vitamin concentrate survived radiation exposure which had proved fatal to 80 percent of untreated group. According to research workers at Florida Southern College, vitamin P protects by preventing destruction of the capillary system, eliminating dangerous bleeding. Besides potentialities for usefulness in time of atomic attack (not yet evaluated), the phenomenon is of interest for possible application in cancer therapy. Preliminary work indicates vitamin P treatment may prevent radiation erythema, increasing cancer patients' tolerance to radiation treatment and permitting faster and more intense radiation attack upon malignant cells.

Chemical and Engineering News, Dec. 10,1951,p. 5218

JUICES PLAY INCREASING PART IN TOTAL ORANGE CONSUMPTION

Nearly half of the oranges consumed by civilians in 1950 were eaten in the form of canned and frozen orange juice. This is in sharp contrast to consumption in 1941, when about one tenth were eaten as canned juices and the other nine-tenths as fresh oranges. Commercial production of frozen orange concentrate got under way in 1946 in Florida. In 1951, about one-fourth of the Florida crop was made into frozen concentrate, and in California a smaller proportion of the crop. For 1951 it is tentatively estimated that civilian consumption of frozen orange concentrate may surpass slightly that of canned orange juice, while consumption of fresh oranges will drop to about half of the total consumption of oranges.

Agricultural Situation, Nov. 1951, p. 11.

Table 13.- Average prices of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

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M I S C E L L A N E O U S   P R O D U C T S

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Chemical and Engineering News, Dec. 10,1951,p. 5214

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Agricultural Situation, Nov. 1951, p. 11.

TUNISIAN UNIT TO MAKE FURFURAL FROM OLIVES

Equipment is being installed at the Huilerie Franco-Tunisienne, Sfax, Tunisia, to produce furfural, according to a recent report from Tunis. It was designed by the French chemical company Pechiney-Progil, and the project will be operated in partnership with that firm, who will market the product. The residue left after pressing and refining olives for their oil will be used as the raw material. It was formerly dried and used as fuel at the refineries, but it is expected that most of these plants will install units to obtain furfural. It is estimated that about 1,000 metric tons of furfural will be produced during the coming olive season and it is hoped to increase output to 2,000 tons the following year.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Dec. 3, 1951, p. 53.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Dec. 3, 1951, p. 73.